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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues.).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

CITY ITEMS.

Greenbacks
good.

Cox's Gelatin,
sh Corn Starch, at Park & Brill's.

Leibig's Nutritive Food,
ker's Farina, at Park & Brill's, No. 77 Federal et, Allegheny.

Mince Pies.
you want them good and digestable, use Califor-Fruit in them, which you will always get pure, Park & Brill's, 77 Federal street, Allegheny.

Bargains in Sewing Machines.
wo second hand, as good as new, and warranted, at ced prices. W. Skinner & Co., No. 82 Fifth street

Greenbacks
good.

utral Skating Park, Ninth Ward.
the weather permits there will be a grand march the ice this afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Music by the Ninth Ward Band. The manager announces the ice of the season, of which all are aware who ted the Park yesterday afternoon and evening.

Laughing Gas Given Free.
r. C. Hill, 946 Penn street, who has been giving Nitrous Oxid Gas for more than two years to the ple of Pittsburgh, continues to administer this de-ful agent. His rooms are crowded every day persons delighted with his success. Teeth are ished at this well-known and responsible estab-ment at $10, and as high as $100 per set. An ex-enced lady assistant always in attendance.

Greenbacks
good.

Ladies' Furs
a great reduction. All that immense stock of es' fashionable furs will be sold at a great reduc-at the first-class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House Vm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, consisting of full assortments of Russian Sable, Mink e, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, k and brown gables, Ladies' Skating Caps, Ladis' Hoods, Gents' Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves; all which will be sold at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood t., at less prices than at any other house in the

The Dry Goods Trade.
t only have prices advanced, but there is every ability that they will be much higher, making the right time to increase stock for all those who to take advantage of a rising market. We are to be able to say in this connection that Pitts-is stands in the front rank, as to prices, of any . Not only can goods be had cheaper here than e East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this have but to visit the establishment of Barker & 59 Market street, and satisfy themselves that we are speaking by the book. Country merchants notice.

Greenbacks

e Great Final Closing Out Sale
looks and Shawls at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market et,

rnam's Card Photographs,
taken in any weather, in all the various popular s, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We antee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Mar-streets.

The Dry Goods Trade,
most unusual thing for this season of the year is a stock, yet it is can be found at the establishment e Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. Full of bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, h, and linked everything usually found in a first-coming season, at much less than eastern prices, we recommend those of our readers in want of s, either at wholesale or retail, to visit this house re buying.

Not for a Day,
for all time. Pioneer Yeast Powder. It is good uscuit, bread, pie crust, muffins, dumplings, buck-at cake, corn bread, &c., &c. Try it and you will e represented as such. Manufactured by or & Young, 186 Front street, New York.

Cloaks and Shawls,
bout half prices at the final closing out sale at er & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Dry Goods Dealers
find a complete stock, embracing a full line of ed and brown sheetings and shirtings, and ts, together with every other kind of goods re-ed for the present and coming season, at Barker & , 59 Market street, at much less than Eastern es.

ress Goods at Great Bargains,
he final closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Mar-treet.

The Daily Commercial

GREENSBURG HERALD.—Mr. Irwin Walthorn become associated with Mr. Shryrock in the lication of this excellent country journal. S. retains the editorial management. We wishing a paper from that section we re-mend the *Herald*.

PORTANT BILL.—Hon. M. S. QUAY, of ver county, has introduced a bill in the se which provides for exempting every offi-and private honorably mustered out of the ice of the United States, since September 1861, from payment of taxes levied to liqui-e debts incurred by the payment of military nties.

Senator Lowry.

e Harrisburg *Telegraph* referring to the as which has been made on Senator Lowry certain journals in his district, says: With ator Lowry's personal attitude at home we e nothing to do, and no right to concern our-es. But as a Republican journal, feeling it y duty to speak the truth to Republican mbers of the Legislature, we can truthfully rt that no man on the floor of the Senate is e watchful of and faithful to the interest of onstituents than Morrow B. Lowry. He is of those men who never abandon the post or nance of their duty with hesitation. In all bitter conflict for the Union, when it became essary legislative action to sustain, encourage and increase our armies for the de-e of the National Government, Senator wry never failed in voice or vote for the . He has been true to Pennsylvania and Union. He has been the friend and advo-of the brave defenders of our national rd and in those things and things akin there-, together with every other kind of goods re-ed for the present and coming season, at Barker & , 59 Market street, at much less than Eastern es.

The Public Debt.

reply to the numerous inquiries about the rage increase and decrease of the public debt ing the past year, we present the following ar statement from March 31 to December 31, Previous to that time the monthly statements were not issued regularly. On the 31st of ober, 1864, the public debt of the United es was $1,919,453,207 75. There were requisi-ns in the Treasury then to the amount of 0,936, to meet which, and other charges, it to the amount of $19,868,852, leaving a bal-e of $17,986,248 of requisitions, which would e the public debt at that period $1,937,439,455 75. From October, 1864, to March 31, 1865, there no statement of the debt published, during which time it had increased to the sum of 7,955,077 31, an increase in five months of ,585,621 19, or an average of almost $60,000 ,124 more during the time intervening. Since time the monthly statements have been ed regularly.

e highest point of our indebtedness was hed in August, 1865. A comparison of the th dates, as given in the published statements ugust list, with that of December 31st, will w a total decrease of $61,109,031 24, an average ing off of $10,277,008 81 per month during that iod.

CRETARY STANTON.—The Washington *Star* ast evening says: There is not the slightest ndation for the story just now so industri-ly circulated, to the effect that Secretary nton's broken health will compel him to re-and seek recuperation in a foreign mission. retary Stanton is not only in excellent lth, but expects to outlive the copperheads are working so zealously to displace him. Washington dispatch to Philadelphia adds to the stock of rumors concerning the dis-uished Secretary and Cabinet:

Mr. Stanton intends to retire from the Cabi-upon the 1st proximo. It is not known o will succeed him. Frank P. Blair, Jr., by Major General of volunteers is named, uld Mr. Stanton's retirement involve an ge in the Cabinet. Governor Dennison, of o, or Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, are ng for the Treasury, but also named; but is not probable. If Mr. Adams replaces Mr. ard, Of course Mr. Dudley Field is spoken of. entire accord with the President causes his ne to be brought up whenever a vacancy ars, but it is likely to come. Should he enter Cabinet, however, it will probably be as Sec-ary of the Interior.

WHAT THE HEAD CENTRE SAYS.—Stephens, Fenian leader, in his letter to Col. O'Mahony urges rapid action. He says: "I can under-e to hold our forces together for some time ; but it is of the utmost urgency to make delay as short as possible. I could not long e to hold out against the strain of time, or on your bringing others to the field beside." ning of one of his former colleagues with on he is now at variance, he says: "What-you may once have thought of him, I can-e, the instant they prove false to free-d I would dash them from me like a heavy n. A way will all such men or rogues at ." He has sent the Head Centre a docu-t, in which he calls on the people of America, the abolitionists, the absolute and unquestionable hority of Representative and Financial nt of the Irish Republic.

Senator Lowry.

RS. JOHN BROWN.—The San Francisco cor-pondent of the Chicago *Times* writes: "Speak-of Mrs. Lincoln reminds me of the widow of

Ossawattamie Brown, who is now residing ted Bluff, in this State. Her situation has been ted in the correspondence of a fund that the ines of John Brown, the martyr of Har-Ferry, were raising in the Atlantic States, ach to purchase the widow Brown a house ot. The fund has at last been raised, but can't pan out well, to use a miner's phrase. e lots have been purchased on the west side dain street, in the south end of Red Bluff, enclosed with a neat board fence. A con-t has been made with some carpenters in town to build a dwelling for the widow , for the enormous sum of fourhundred ty dollars in coin. It is to be fin-d "Ready."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CANADIAN EMBASSY.

Graham's Credentials Laid on the Table.

Smuggling on the Canadian Border.

The Republican Caucus Favors an Export Duty.

Financial Bill Under Consideration.

Increase in the Regular Army.

NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

Payment of Newspaper Postage.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 17, 1866.

The Canadian Embassy

Paid their respects to the President to-day, and had an extended interview. They were introduced by Secretary McCulloch. The Embassy, after visiting certain portions of Virginia, will return in about a week to confer with the Committee on Ways and Means. It seems to be conceded on both sides that reciprocity shall not be permanently renewed, the state of American finances being so different from what it was ten years ago, that the Canadians feel that they cannot demand it. Sir Frederick Bruce is said to be of the same opinion.

Laid on the Table.

The Senate to-day, instead of following the practice of the House, in referring all of the credentials of members elect from Southern States to the Reconstruction Committee, laid those of Wm. A. Graham, a Senator elect from North Carolina, on the table.

The Collectors of Customs

On the Canadian borders have finished their labors here, in perfecting the system to prevent smuggling in future, and to-day waited on the President in a body, and were severally introduced by Secretary McCulloch, Congress is expected to take early action for the prevention of smuggling.

An Export Duty Favored.

In addition to discussing the question of negro suffrage last night, the Republican caucus briefly considered the new propositions for raising revenue. An Export Duty was generally received with favor. It can be reached, of course, through the proper constitutional amendment. Nothing definite, however, was decided upon.

The Financial Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee has under consideration, to-day the new financial bill. The only feature discussed was the foreign clause which the committee are in great doubt whether it ought to be incorporated in the bill, on the grounds that there is no former action by the Government on which to justify such legislation. The Committee have this matter under former legislation, and are extremely doubtful as to the expediency of engrafting it into the bill. They will resume consultation to-morrow.

The House Military Committee

Had under consideration to-day the bill for an increase of the regular army. The Senate bill will not pass without material amendments. It is believed to be a larger increase than is required for a peace basis.

The New Jersey Senatorship.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary had before them to-day the New Jersey Senatorship for the first time. The documents relating to it were read, but no result was reached. The Committee will resume its consideration at their next meeting, and decide the question at once.

Appropriations Before the House.

The Committee on Appropriations have instituted an investigation into the appropriations asked for to refurnish the White House.

Increase in the Regular Army.

Neither the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate nor House have taken any action in regard to increasing the pay of Naval officers. The subject will not be taken up for some time yet.

Prepayment of Newspaper Postage.

The Senate Postoffice Committee will report against the recommendation of the Postmaster General to require prepayment on all newspapers sent to regular subscribers. The Committee hold that it would be very unjust to weekly papers sent through the mail.

Presentation of the Army—Delegation from the British Provinces—Cost of Public Printing—The Cabinet Meeting—Postministeress Appointed—American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Secretary of War, in compliance with the Senate resolution of Monday, has published a list of names of the regular army, and how many officers of the volunteers. It seems there are yet in the volunteer service forty-seven major generals and one hundred and forty-seven brigadier generals. Of these fifty-three are commanding departments, seventeen commanding departments, five are on special duty, one is on leave, and twenty-one are ordered to be mustered out. Of the remainder twenty-three are commanding districts and departments, six are on courts martial, six are assistant commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, ten are on special duty, four are on leave, and one hundred and forty-seven are ordered to be mustered out. This leaves in the service twenty-six major generals and forty-nine brigadier generals. The following officers of the Regular army are as follows: Lieut. Gen. Grant, Generals Halleck, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan and Thomas. The Brigadier Generals are Irwin McDowell, Wm. S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cook, Jno. Pope, Joseph Hooker's wing Hancock, Alfred Schofield, O. O. Howard, A. H. Terry and J. A. Rawlins.

The total number of officers and men in the regular army is 1,124 officers and 23,795 men—an aggregate of 24,919. Of the officers, 109 in the cavalry are absent, 152 in the artillery, and 368 in the infantry. Of the men, 5,472 are recruits, assigned since the last return. All the regiments except seventeen are assigned to military departments; and as fast as recruits are received, unorganized companies are formed, and put en route for their places of service. The companies already organized are receiving recruits. About 3,000 per month are being enlisted.

The delegation from the North American British provinces, who are here for the purpose of securing, if possible, an extension of the reciprocity treaty, accompanied by Secretary McCulloch, called on the President to-day, and had an extended interview. They were introduced by Secretary McCulloch. The Embassy after visiting certain portions of Virginia, will return in about a week to confer with the Committee on Ways and Means. It seems to be conceded on both sides that reciprocity shall not be permanently renewed, the state of American finances being so different from what it was ten years ago, that the Canadians feel that they cannot demand it. Sir Frederick Bruce is said to be of the same opinion.

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SAD STORY OF SUFFERING.

Wreck of a Packet Ship in Mid-Ocean.

Rescue of Three Hundred Persons.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN BOSTON.

Noble Conduct of American Captain.

SYMPATHY OF BOSTONIANS.

[From the Boston Advertiser of the 15th.]

Yesterday forenoon, just as the wind began to pipe fiercely from the northwest, indicating the approach of another cold term intelligence arrived in this city that a wrecked company of over three hundred souls, rescued from a sinking ship in mid-ocean, had arrived in the lower harbor, in a condition which required the immediate attention of a benevolent community. The facts, which were speedily developed, make a story of distress and privation which it is seldom our lot to record.

The three-decked ship Gratitude, formerly the John J. Boyd, a vessel of 1,310 tons, rating A 1½, built in New York in 1865, and hailing from Liverpool, sailed from the last named porton the 18th of November last for New York, under command of Captain Meistother, with a crew of thirty-three men, and two hundred and seventy-five passengers, mostly English, Irish and Scotch Immigrants. The ship had not been many days at sea before the weather became tempestuous, and several violent gales succeeded one another in quick succession, badly straining the vessel, injuring her spars and rigging, and stripping her of a greater part of her canvass. On Christmas day a serious leakage was added to the other misfortunes of the voyage, and it became necessary for the passengers to aid the crew in working the six pumps belonging to the ship —the whole male adult company on board being divided into reliefs of four hours each,—and after performing their allotted tasks, laying down in their wet garments to a fitful and unsatisfied rest, to be aroused again when their appointed turn came round. Notwithstanding all exertions the leak gained slowly, but steadily, rendering it necessary to occasionally lighten the ship by throwing over a portion of the cargo, which consisted of lead, tin and spelter. The ship was thus relieved of between three and four hundred tons up to January 1.

On New Year's day, about noon, in latitude 45° 30', longitude 58°, when the ship was reported to be worn and wearied company, a sail was descried in the distance. It proved to be the barque Fredonia, of 431 tons burden, built in Boston in 1853, running under a British flag, but still owned in Boston, commanded by Captain Edmund Burke, and on her passage to Boston from Cape Breton, which port on December 19th, Captain Burke, on discovering that the Gratitude was in distress, approached her, and passing under her stern, hailed her. Captain Meistother was communicated to, and determined to lie near enough to render her assistance. The task continuing to gain, and it becoming apparent that the efforts of her wretched and nearly worn-out company would not long prevail over the rising above water, Captain Burke began to make preparations for taking them on board his own vessel, for this object lightening somewhat his cargo of oil, between decks.

The process of transhipping, which was effected by means of small boats, began at 9 A. M. of the 3d inst., and was finished at about 5 P. M., being accomplished without the loss of a single life. The women and children were first taken from the wreck, Captain McStother standing with a loaded pistol to secure to himself the first chance of rescue. The wrecked people had but little opportunity to save their property, and what they succeeded in getting with them consisted of but a few clothes, since in the hurry and confusion the officers were not consulted. A member of the board stated that he had a consultation with Joseph C. O. Howard, of the Associated Press Bureau, who favored their objects and expressed his willingness to aid them in their work of distribution. Mr. Howard also expressed a desire to know if the society would assist in sending colored men to Florida, there to be colonized. This was referred by some of the board, one of them giving as a reason therefor, that its fellowship was the promised land of the negro; and that he was of the opinion that they would all, sooner or later, be civilized and christianized in that country.

Yesterday being Cabinet day, no visitors were admitted to an interview with the President, all the members of the Cabinet were present except Secretary Seward, now absent on his Southern trip, who was represented by Acting secretary of State, Mr. Hunter.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting—Statistics—Business of the Society Increasing.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held last night. It was not so largely attended as on former occasions, but for several years past, but a number of the oldest and most prominent members were in attendance. The reports state that the balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year was $1,823 23. The receipts have been, from donation, $6,387 27, and from special donation for the Liberian exploring party, $1,000; from legacies, $5,736 98; from the Government of the United States, being the final payments for the support of the recaptured Africans delivered at Liberia in 1860, $16,902 50; from invested funds, realized to meet the expenses of emigrants, $11,709, and from other sources, $17,733 26. The total amount for the year is $45,819 20. The disbursements for the same period were $41,744 87, of which $9,259 56 was for passage and the usual support, &c., of American emigrants: $10,387 58 was for the Barbadoes expedition; leaving the cash on hand, January 1, 1866, $5,084 33. Of the latter, $1,380 37—omitting the order of the Liberian authorities—the balance $19,597 is the credit of the society. The number of emigrants to Liberia during the past twelve months, was 527, exceeding the emigration of any year since 1856. One thousand and forty-two emigrants who were sent out by the fall expedition from Baltimore, and who were of the class known as freedmen, and who were from near Leesburg, Virginia, arrived safely in Liberia. The prospects for the future are flattering. The society will soon have more than ever to do, as intelligent freedmen are constantly asking questions relative to their transfer to Liberia. Thomas H. Allen, Reporter, during the last four years, has been deprived of much of the aid annually furnished from this country, it has been making progress in material interests, usefulness and influence.

Col. Quinn Exonerated.

CHICAGO, January 17.—Letters from Major General Logan, Prentiss and Leggett are published in to-day's papers, fully exonerating Col. Quinn, of the 20th Michigan, from the charges preferred against him while in the army.

THE POISONER'S DOOM.

The Case of Mrs. Martha Grinder—Result of the Medical Commissioners' Investigation—The Modern Borgia Declared not Insane—A Respite Denied by the State Authorities—The Execution to Take Place To-Morrow—Spiritual and Physical Condition of the Prisoner—No Confession of the Murder Made—The Sheriff's Arrangements—Terrible Scenes Anticipated, Etc.

To-morrow afternoon the sentence of the law against Mrs. Martha Grinder will be carried into execution. With the history of this wretched woman's deeds the entire community is familiar. No event of a criminal character proved more astounding than the "murder by poison." She is guilty, and whatever doubts may have existed as to her mental *status*, they have now been removed by the official declaration of a medical commission, appointed by the Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, to examine into Mrs. Grinder's sanity, who have concluded their investigations, and reported the result to the State authorities. This episode in the career of the prisoner has been attended with partial secrecy for reasons of an obvious character. The object was to see that justice to the unfortunate woman should be done in any event; and as representations, which were entitled to respect, had been made concerning her sanity, and these were backed by peculiar circumstances, which created a reasonable doubt in the premises, no difficulty was had in obtaining the appointment of the commission to settle the question involved. It will be borne in mind that Mrs. Grinder's sanity has formed a popular theme of debate in private circles since the time of her arrest. While no doubt exists as to her guilt, yet it was thought that she might be what is technically called a homocidal monomaniac; that she administered the fatal draughts without any criminal intention; that her mental degeneracy precluded knowledge on her part of what constituted good and evil, hence, to execute her under these circumstances, rather than commute her sentence to solitary confinement for life, would be *de facto* judicial murder. These views of her case were materially strengthened by the gratuitous opinions of several medical gentlemen, whose views on the subject were freely given in the community, by reason of the excellent private and social character their authors sustained, but it is believed that the gentlemen of the faculty who are of these professional gentlemen were afforded an interview with Mrs. Grinder, and, therefore, were not properly qualified to advance any opinion in solution of the vexed question. Public sentiment now is regarded by a great many very worthy and respectable people as either fit or becoming, and at times boisterous, and in the most pungent language. Captain Burke, on discovering that the Gratitude was in distress, approached her, and passing under her stern, hailed her. Captain McStother was communicated to, and determined to lie near enough to render her assistance. The task continuing to gain, and it becoming apparent that the efforts of her wretched and nearly worn-out company would not long prevail over the rising above water, Captain Burke began to make preparations for taking them on board his own vessel, for this object lightening somewhat his cargo of oil, between decks.

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting—Statistics—Business of the Society Increasing.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held last night. It was not so largely attended as on former occasions, but for several years past, but a number of the oldest and most prominent members were in attendance. The reports state that the balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year was $1,823 23. The receipts have been, from donation, $6,387 27, and from special donation for the Liberian exploring party, $1,000; from legacies, $5,736 98; from the Government of the United States, being the final payments for the support of the recaptured Africans delivered at Liberia in 1860, $16,902 50; from invested funds, realized to meet the expenses of emigrants, $11,709, and from other sources, $17,733 26. The total amount for the year is $45,819 20. The disbursements for the same period were $41,744 87, of which $9,259 56 was for passage and the usual support, &c., of American emigrants: $10,387 58 was for the Barbadoes expedition; leaving the cash on hand, January 1, 1866, $5,084 33. Of the latter, $1,380 37—omitting the order of the Liberian authorities—the balance $19,597 is the credit of the society. The number of emigrants to Liberia during the past twelve months, was 527, exceeding the emigration of any year since 1856. One thousand and forty-two emigrants who were sent out by the fall expedition from Baltimore, and who were of the class known as freedmen, and who were from near Leesburg, Virginia, arrived safely in Liberia. The prospects for the future are flattering. The society will soon have more than ever to do, as intelligent freedmen are constantly asking questions relative to their transfer to Liberia. Thomas H. Allen, Reporter, during the last four years, has been deprived of much of the aid annually furnished from this country, it has been making progress in material interests, usefulness and influence.

Col. Quinn Exonerated.

CHICAGO, January 17.—Letters from Major General Logan, Prentiss and Leggett are published in to-day's papers, fully exonerating Col. Quinn, of the 20th Michigan, from the charges preferred against him while in the army.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Nineteenth District Contested Seat Decided.

The Law Disfranchising Deserters Sustained.

Bill to Incorporate the Porter University.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 17.

The Senate Committee have agreed upon a report in favor of giving the seat for the Nineteenth District to Mr. McConaughey. This sustains the constitutionality of the law disfranchising deserters.

The Pennsylvania Legislature assembled this morning at the usual hour, quorums being present in both Houses. The following business was transacted:

HOUSE.—Mr. Glass reported a bill to incorporate the Birmingham East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company.

Mr. Ross reported a bill to connect Warren county with the Twelfth Normal School District.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Barr—A bill to allow the Commissioners of Jefferson county to appropriate money to build a court house.

By Mr. Ruddiman—A supplement to an act in relation to lost deeds.

An act to incorporate the National Insurance Company, of Allegheny City, was read and finally passed, after which the House adjourned.

SENATE.—From the Committee on Judiciary General—Mr. Shoemaker reported a negative recommendation of the supplement to the mechanics' lien law.

Mr. Latta reported a negative recommendation to the act which regulates the rates of interest on judgments.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Graham—An act entitled an act to incorporate the Porter University of Tarentum, in Allegheny county; also, an act entitled an act to incorporate the Enterprise Insurance Company.

By Mr. Hoge—An act to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river at Judian Rock, Venango county.

By Mr. Lowry—An act to incorporate the Crawford Mining Company; also, an act incorporating the Corry Gas and Water Company.

Mr. Householder introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to report a uniform system of revenue for common schools throughout the State. The latter resolution was agreed to, after which the Senate adjourned.

From Brownsville

Maximilian Ready to Withdraw if the United States Demand It.

Imperialists Disturbed by Gen. Crawford's Movements.

He Demands an Escort from Gen. Mejia.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Advices from Brownsville, Texas, say a Major Graham, who has arrived there from the Mexican capital, gives intelligence that Maximilian has recently unreservedly expressed himself ready to make his exit from Mexico whenever the United States shall demand it.

It appears that the efforts of the American General R. Clay Crawford, to enlist a force in Texas for Mexican Republicans, have recently greatly disquieted the Imperialists on the border. He inaugurated his recruiting operations, it is said, by issuing a proclamation declaring that business of importance called him to Monterey, and that to secure his safety he required an armed escort, to each volunteer for which he would pay fifty dollars per month and expenses. Crawford's force, however, suffered greatly by desertion, and finally by the iron will of Andrew Jackson, during his administration. In fine, folly and madness the people of the South appeared to have, to discard and abandon arms on the field of battle. They tried the second way, namely, by way of resolution, to cut their way to the goal of their wishes. Failing in that way was always open to them the asserted right of secession. It was always overpowered by the logic of Mr. Webster, in this body, and resisted by the iron will of Andrew Jackson, during his administration. In fine, folly and madness the people of the South appealed to arms, to discuss the question once

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by real names. More especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and mineral resources of Western Pennsylvania, will be acceptable. Communications of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, improvements and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. Communications for special attention, should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters addressed to publishing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

INFLUENCE OF THE WAR ON POLITICS AND PARTIES.

Among the consequences of the late convulsion in our country must be reckoned its inevitable effect on political questions and the arrangement of parties. It has inaugurated a condition of affairs, in which the area of political disputes is not only modified in character but also greatly contracted in its boundaries. Heretofore, the organization and measures of national parties were modified by a pervading interest, that always presented itself directly or incidentally, enlisting support on the one hand and eliciting opposition on the other. The magnitude of this well known, though now obsolete interest, imparted warmth and earnestness to political controversies, and made parties resolute and persistent. Although, strictly speaking, a local and sectional interest, it had secured protection in the National Constitution and its furtherance was sought directly and indirectly through national legislation. Its great influence on the general politics and parties of the country was therefore obvious, as occasioning both support and opposition, both of which unavoidably assumed something of a sectional character.

This interest, hitherto so great, and consequently so influential, is now utterly and permanently suppressed. Slavery is no longer in the arena of politics. Parties can no more centre around it for attack or defense. And consequently, the main support of sectional prejudices and passions is removed, and the minds of people have constructed their politics and arranged their parties and devised their measures upon an entirely different basis. Common interests, connected with the welfare and prosperity of the whole, will modify the new arrangements, which are already inaugurated. Diversity of interests, as connected with the different localities of our widely extended country, will be provided for in State legislation and policy, while the common interests of the whole will engage the consideration of the General Government, and these will constitute the main subject of general politics, eliminated of the sectionalism that has embarrassed them and occasioned so much rancor and enmity in the country.

We confidently look, therefore, for an era of better feeling throughout our country than we have ever had. Time must, of course, be given for the settling down of excited passions and for the accommodation of feelings, purposes and habits to the new conditions. But upon the fixed and inflexible principles of human nature and social philosophy, these results must follow. And the insurmountable obstacles in the way of any possible return to the old state of affairs will soon extinguish the desire for it, while the consideration of new questions and of common interests will soon efface the marks that old prejudices have made on the minds of the people, and, the old basis of party arrangement prior to the war being abandoned, the old lines of party division will be obliterated at the same time. This effect is already apparent in the crystalization of patriotism in the Republican party. Party cannot live on historic issues. The Democratic party that is now trying to keep the breath of life in it by that means, shows, by its shriveled form and haggard look, how poor the aliment is upon which it feeds itself. And its performances are in keeping with its morbid condition. It tugs and jerks at the old line of slavery sympathy, but gets no signal pull in return. It calls "spirits from the vasty deep," but they do not come at its call. Old names will lose their charm too, and parties will have to rally around the general and common interests of the republic.

Another feature of the condition which we anticipate from the issue of the war is, that the subject of politics will be more intelligently, because more mainly, considered by the people. The talents and statesmanship of leading men will be more effectively employed for the good of the whole nation. We may have less of politics in our common thoughts and speech, but the opinions formed will be more important and have a more direct bearing on the general good, party being, in a measure beyond former precedent, subordinated to the claims of patriotism, the predominance of public feeling making the whole people, to the most distant boundaries, homogeneous and united.

BOARD OF TRADE.

There will be a meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms to-day, at 11 o'clock, which we hope will be generally attended, particularly by the regular members. If others feel an interest in seeing established a daily 'Change in Pittsburgh, they too are cordially invited to attend. Now the question is, how many of the business community have public spirit enough to spare half an hour to attend this meeting? Go and see!

CLIMATE AND CHARACTER.

There is no doubt that the climate in which men live exerts a mighty influence upon them. Continued upon the race, for a series of generations, it makes a perceptible impression on their common character. On plants and animals, climate impresses its influence, producing characteristics which are modified and changed, when they are transferred to new conditions. That it is so with men is a matter of fair inductions, and is fully confirmed by facts. The influence of climate affects mind and body and the habits of both. The subject is an interesting one, in connection with the migrations of our race. In our country it has also an additional interest arising from the wide extent of our domain, embracing a great variety of climates, and also from the mixture of people among us, from many old countries and extremely different climates of the eastern hemisphere. This clothes the subject with importance in its bearing on national prospects, and with interest as one of curious speculation.

If, however, half the speculations on this subject were sound, and half the inferences drawn from them correct, a gloomy prospect would present itself before us as a nation. The variety of our population drawn from every climate between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Arctic Circle would preclude for generations the degree of assimilation necessary to form a unique national character; and still further, the diversity among our native population, arising from the difference of our own climates, would render homogeneousness an impossibility. Yet a good degree of homogeneousness in the population has been deemed a mighty auxiliary if not an essential condition of free government. A warm climate, with a soil prolific of spontaneous products and yielding abundant returns for small labor, may perhaps be justly charged with the indolence and improvidence which generally mark the character of its people. But if it be true, as an enthusiastic writer of our own country affirms, that where there is no winter there is no loyalty, our current expectations with reference to the Gulf States stand on a frail foundation. Yet it is true that the inhabitants of cold countries are braced up to a hardiness and energy of character unknown in climes where summer heat is perpetual. Mountaineers are proverbially lovers of their homes and country, whether it is through the nervous energy derived from climate or from the impressions made on their imagination by the grandeur of the scenery ever before their eyes.

In many respects undoubtedly, both the intellectual and physical character of men is modified by the climate that they live in. And this will affect, in some degree, their political opinions and feelings. But we have no apprehension that the variety in our country will present any serious difficulty in the way of uniform government. Nor do we at all share in the expectations—hopes we might say, perhaps—of the London *Times*, that the nation will break to pieces, through its great extent, if the ordinary measures of wisdom be exercised in its government. The people of a republic are not passive subjects of government, but active supporters of it. And the activity of thought on subjects of common interest and concern has a wonderful influence in producing assimilation and homogeneousness in the sentiments and attachments of a people. Leagues of distance and difference of temperature cannot counteract this efficiency. If intelligence and sound morals prevail among our people, the influence of climate or of distance will not prevent their equal and united support of a common government that is just and free.

LET THERE BE CONSISTENCY.

A shower of resolutions is being rained down on Congress, from State Legislatures, political conventions and all sorts of bodies, in favor of guarantees to freedmen, chiefest among which is suffrage. The enfranchisement of the citizen is in accordance with and proceeds directly from enlightened civil government. It is by insuring in the largest measure the rights of the members that the greatest good to the body politic is attained. But equality and justice consist not in discriminating for the people of one section or State against another. Whoever does it lays himself open not only to the charge of inconsistency but of insincerity. To the dispassionate mind it must appear not a little singular that more is not said in favor of extending suffrage to the intelligent, tax-paying colored men of the North; and one is almost inclined to wonder why a demand has not been put forth for their enfranchisement in common with the freedmen of the South. It cannot be disputed that negroes in the North are possessed of intelligence equal at least to that which by some has been deemed sufficient to entitle the lately emancipated slaves to enfranchisement. Very generally they are property-holders, and are as moral and orderly in community as almost any other body of men of equal numbers. We think it would be difficult to advance a reason for refusing them the right to vote except their color, and that is just no reason at all. Their color is no darker than the color of the Southern negroes, against whom we utter nothing, when we say that the Northern negroes are by far the more intelligent, and vastly more fit for suffrage than they are.

This being so, we think it is not a little noticeable that the rights, the fitness, the patience under long denial, of the negro in the South should not find some recognition in the resolutions which issue from Legislatures, Conventions and public bodies, and cram almost everybody's pockets. Let us have consistency, not only that, but justice. Let us have suffrage—intelligent suffrage, we would say—not for white men alone, but for colored men, not merely for the intelligent colored men in the South, but every where,—a universal system of suffrage based, not on color, but on some rule that will show that men approaching the ballot box possess a certain degree of fitness. At any rate, let us not wholly overlook colored men in the North.

SENSIBLE CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusion reached by the caucus of Republican members in favor of limited suffrage, for white and black, based on intelligence, in the District of Columbia, is a gratifying indication of the supremacy of good sense. In thus dealing with the question of suffrage in the District of Columbia, Congress will establish a principle which will be equally safe to apply in further legislation, whether by Congress or State Legislatures. It will be a wholesome and timely example, and exert an immediate favorable influence on the public mind.

There is another indication at Washington of a similar character, and it gives us pleasure to record it. We mean the understood decision by the Congressional Reconstruction Committee not to send roving, time-consuming, expense-creating committees throughout the South to ascertain the sentiments of the people. In lieu of this the President will furnish the necessary information. In this way Congress will be enabled to act promptly, and with all the light that could be obtained in any other way. This, it is true, will not be in accordance with the expectations and designs of some who are committed to another policy, but which seems not to have been strengthened either by the manifestations of popular sentiment or the reflection which the Committee have given the subject. But it will no doubt tend greatly toward harmony and the great end for which all good men should strive—the permanent restoration of all the States as faithful members of the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER RAILROADS.

The resolutions offered by Senator BIGHAM in the State Legislature, declaring in favor of a "liberal policy" in regard to Railways, are timely and important. Especially is this the case wherein they assert the importance of the proposed new route from Philadelphia westward, with branches to Pittsburgh and Erie, and of the completion of the Connellsville road eastward.

Pittsburgh has no greater interest in these roads than the State at large. In a "liberal policy," every part of the State is deeply interested, and it is in this spirit that Senator BIGHAM, with characteristic patriotism and sagacity, has brought forward his resolutions.

While for selfish reasons the resolutions, so far as they relate to particular roads, may be opposed, we see not how the general proposition of a "liberal policy" can be by any one true to the interests of the State. And it is difficult to perceive how a representative, animated by the catholic spirit which regards the whole State as transcending a particular locality, can dispute the importance of the roads named in Senator BIGHAM's resolutions. They are eminently a part of a "liberal policy." To oppose them would be consistent only with a narrow and illiberal policy. Which shall we have?

Fine Sheep.

We notice five splendid full bred (imported Spanish) merino ewes, en route to the sheep-fold of Messrs. Glenn & Brother, Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. These ewes are from the celebrated flock of Thomas Gorley, Randolph, Ohio, and have been mated with Mr. Gorley's famous ram "Hannibal." By the way, we notice this ram took the first premium at the Ohio State Wool Cleansing, having produced eight and one-eighth pounds of cleansed wool ready for the picks.

Effect of the President's Message Abroad.

Extract of a private letter, dated
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY, }
December 15, 1865.

The message of President Johnson has been read with greater interest than any preceding document from Washington. Bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and diplomatists and ministers at the Diet have been for days on tiptoe to see this important message. Some timid men were looking for a warlike, threatening document, which would embroil us at once in a war with England and France.

On the arrival of the American mails, several of the editors of the leading papers were at once in my office for a copy. I also happened that the steamer which brought this message was a Boston one, and the New York *Times*, usually almost here in news, did not have it, but a stray copy of the Boston *Advocate*, sent me by a friend, of date of December 6, contained it. The editor of the New-Frankfort *Zeitung* (a paper which has always been in our interest) intended translating that long Message into German, and publishing it *entire* by 10 A. M. the next day, though he only got it from me about 8 P. M. I think such an event has never been known here as to publish the Message in *full*. The peaceable and conciliatory tone of the Message had a good effect on the bourse, and our stocks went up to about 70, which is fully 2 per cent. above New York. The operations in them continue large, and everybody who can spare a hundred florins or so buys a United States bond. Small bonds, of the denomination of $50 or $100, are on this account somewhat higher than large bonds—generally at least half per cent. higher. People generally holding Austrian stocks are selling out and buying American. The transactions at the bourse here are larger in our stocks than those of any other country.

WELL PUT.—The Philadelphia *Gazette* referring to the Congressional Reconstruction Committee, says: "If any one in that committee is weak enough to dream of remanding the reorganized States to the disorganized and anomalous condition of territorial pupilage which they occupied before the privilege of military governors, for the mere sake of going over the work again; if any such member dreams that a system of permanent military colonies can be forced upon the nation, at an enormous expense, to put in practice the pet schemes of visionaries, or to gratify an unworthy passion for vengeance upon a prostrate foe; if any such member dreams that because the people agree that Congress should investigate and declare facts on the questions pertaining to reconstruction, therefore the South can be distranchised and deprived of the right of self-government; if any such member dreams that hard conditions can be forced upon the South which no Northern State would submit to, the sooner such person can be undeceived the better it will be for himself, for Congress and for the public peace."

A SAD END.—Lieut. Swan, who shot himself in New York, was afflicted with delirium tremens. Just before committing the deed which caused his death, he went into the state-room of Dr. Whitney, called the Doctor by a familiar name, and said, "I am going to leave you." The Doctor suspecting that Swan was on the point of executing his oft repeated threat of self-destruction, got out of bed and followed Swan out of his room, when Swan said, "Good-by, Whitney," raised his revolver from his side, put it to his heart, pulled the trigger, and then fell on the deck. Dr. Whitney rushed forward to the unfortunate man, when the latter said, "Lay me down Whitney, that I may die comfortably." Dr. Whitney did as he was requested, and then commenced an examination of the wounded man, to ascertain the extent of his injuries, when Swan said, "Whitney, you need not feel for it, the bullet has gone through my heart, and I have found out where my heart is at this time." Shortly after this he died.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The number of men who received bounties from the Government during the rebellion—the sums ranging from $100 to $400—was 1,730,340, the aggregate of the bounties paid being nearly $300,500,000. Upwards of 731,000 soldiers received no bounties. The Paymaster General opposed the proposed equalization of bounties, stating that such a measure, if adopted, would require the expenditure of from $550,000,000 to $685,000,000.

A Dr. Parsons writes to *The London Observer* that the cattle plague in Europe is nothing more nor less than the small pox; that the pustules do not appear on account of the toughness of the skin, but that they can be seen under the skin after death. He recommends vaccination as a preventive.

Information having been received that a vessel is on its way to this country from England with a cargo of hides taken from cattle afflicted with the cattle plague, Secretary McCulloch has directed the customs officials to allow the landing of no foreign hides until permission therefor shall be given by the Treasury Department.

The Mattoon *Journal* learns that B. F. Wright living on Okaw, some seven miles northwest of that place, raised last season on two acres of ground, two thousand pounds of cotton. In order to bring it to market more rapidly he cuts off the top of his plants in the dark of the moon in August. Mr. W. thinks by this method an energetic farmer will have no trouble in raising this valuable crop in that section.

Secretary McCulloch telegraphed the U. S. cotton agents in New York this morning, to suspend all sales of cotton until further orders advised. In accordance with these instructions, several sales that had been advertised are cancelled. The Secretary believes that prices will go up, and the delay is to give the Government the benefit of the rise.

A project is on foot for the better preservation of our coast, especially ports, by placing them on marine railways, under cover. The depots for these would be close by the harbor into which the vessels could be slid for home defence at any moment. The project is a novel one, and is now under consideration.

A correspondent of the *Religious Herald* appeals to the christian public to pray for the New York and New Haven Railroad, that its corporate heart may be moved to compassion on the traveling public, and its fares be no more raised.

The original draft of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation belongs to the New York State Library. It is partly in Mr. Lincoln's hand-writing, and partly in that of Mr. Seward, the quotations of laws being printed It was given by Mr. Lincoln to the Albany Sanitary Fair, where it was raffled for and drawn by Gerrit Smith, who gave it the Sanitary Commission, from which it was purchased by the State of New York.

At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm eighteen hours and a half; at Hamburg seventeen hours; at St. Petersburg nineteen hours; at Tornea (Finland) twenty-one hours and a half; at Waldenhaus, Norway, the day lasts without interruption from the 22d of May to the 22d of July; and at Spitzbergen the longest day continues for three months and a half. At Hamburg the shortest day has seven hours; at St. Petersburg five hours; at Tornea two hours and a half.

A suit has been carried through the courts of the State of New York having for its object the collection of State, county, city and town taxes from the stockholders of national banks. The New York courts have decided such stock or shares to be taxable as personal property. On the 31st of this month the case is to be argued before the United States Supreme court at Washington.

Buffalo is making an effort to build an opera house, and the *Commercial Advertiser* entertains hopes of success.

There is a fair prospect of a new Presidential Mansion, now that the Committee on Public Buildings has taken the matter in hand. That a new edifice which will do honor to the nation is sadly needed, none will deny who are any way acquainted with the condition and unhealthfulness of the present edifice and the spot upon which it is located.

Three more invoices of goods, amounting in value to over $2,500, have just been received from the Birmingham Society, England, for distribution among the destitute freedmen of the United States. Goods of this description, by a recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, are admitted free of duty at the several ports of entry.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that contributions from abroad and from importers in New York are flowing freely into the treasury of the Free Trade League. It is stated on good authority, that August Belmont sent to it last week his check for $50,000.

PERSONAL.

—Joseph Frouty, one of the humble heroes of the Cri mean war, recently died in France. He served as private in the French battalion that attacked the Russian batteries of the Mamelon Vert during the siege of Sebastopol. Their ranks having been thinned by a discharge of grapeshot, and most of the officers killed or wounded, the men hesitated, no longer hearing the voice of their chiefs. Then Frouty ran forward and sounded the charge, the men advanced, and the Mamelon Vert was carried. The old bugler received the Cross of the Legion of Honor for this daring act. His brother, a laborer like himself, attended the funeral, like wise wearing the cross of the Legion of Honor, which he had received for rescuing several persons during the inundations.

—Last week Mr. Francis H. Goldrick was married on his death bed to Miss Mary C., daughter of Hon. P. A. Cannon, of Connecticut, at Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Goldrick returned recently from the army, and was confined to his bed from disease contracted while in the service. Some three hours before death he was united in matrimony to his affianced, at her request.

—A Tennessee lady was in Washington, interceding for a pardon for her rebel husband. Her application to the President was well received, and he treated her with great consideration and kindness. In speaking of her interview with him, the lady remarked, that the President was very cordial and gracious, spoke very kindly of her husband and her family, and invited her to stay at the White House while she remained in Washington. "Well," said her friend, "you accepted the President's hospitality." "No," remarked the lady, "we never knew the Johnsons."

—The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* understands that a company of prominent gentlemen of that city will leave for Mexico at an early day. Among them is Judge W. G. Swan, formerly of Knoxville, and an ex-member of the rebel Congress who for some time past has been following his profession at Columbus. The *Sun* says the number of colonists will be increased at New Orleans to some twenty-six persons.

—Ashland, the homestead of Henry Clay, was sold on Friday last, by the widow of James B. Clay, for $90,000. It is said the Agricultural College of Kentucky will be located on this property.

—Some thirty Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, and Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, belonging to the Lowell Consistory, waited upon General Butler a few evenings since, and, through Hon. Peter Lawson, presented him with a superbly engraved seal-ring, weighing the ponderous sum of thirty-three ounces, combined with Gen. B.'s own coat-of-arms, and a photograph album, containing portraits of the members of the Lunenburg Eccleslia. Speeches made were purely of a friendly and social description.

—Mr. Norman Wiard may be doing a very valuable service in calling attention to the importance of providing, in the construction of boilers, for the unequal expansion of the iron in different parts of the structure. Mr. Wiard contends that if a very long plate of iron have one-half, extending lengthwise, heated more highly than the other, the heated half will be elongated more than the other, and thus a strain will be brought upon the dividing line tending to shear the plate in two.

—A Mr. Hogg, of Macon, Georgia, attempted to swindle the merchants of Nashville, on Thursday last, out of $15,000 on a forged Cincinnati check. Suspicions being excited, telegraphic inquiries were made at Macon and Cincinnati, the consequence of which was that Mr. Hogg failed to "hog" his anticipated prize, and the Nashville merchants saved their bacon. Mr. Hogg was put into the pen by a policeman.

—Hon. Ellis Lewis, who has been the manager of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway for eight years, has resigned, on account of ill health. In accepting the resignation the Board of Directors paid a high tribute to Mr. Lewis for the untiring energy and great ability he manifested, and deeply sympathised with him because of the state of health he is laboring under.

—Wm. Howitt detected a linsel decendant of Shakespeare's sister among a village school at Stratford, by his Shakespearian countenance. His name is William Shakespeare Smith.

—A memorial has been presented in the Senate from the National Normal Association, recently in Session at Harrisburg, setting forth the present utter ignorance of over two and a half millions of people in the south, requiring at least fifty thousand additional teachers, and asking Congress to appropriate a portion of the public lands for the ameliorating of their mental condition. The memorial was referred to Committee on Public Lands.

American Items from Europe.

Prof. Brunnow, an American citizen by adoption, has been appointed Astronomer Royal for Ireland and Professor of Astronomy in Trinity College, Dublin, in place of Sir Wm. Hamilton, deceased. This appointment is one of the highest in the astronomical world. It is the more noticeable as it is probably the first instance of a foreigner receiving an appointment of this kind in the United Kingdom. Prof. Brunnow has been spending the winter in Berlin with his father-in-law, Prof. H. P. Tappan. Prof. Brunnow was formerly connected with the Dudley University, and lately Director of the Observatory of the Michigan State University. He is probably one of the best of our living astronomers.

Prof. Henry, of Newburgh, N. Y., being on a visit to Paris, called on the philosopher, Victor Cousin. They had been corresponding for over thirty years past, but had never met before.

Prof. Henry translated Cousin's *Psycology*, which became a text-book in many of our colleges. The meeting is described as a very cordial one. He talked much of America and its universities, of our war, &c., &c. He complained that Prof. Henry and Prof. Henry P. Tappan, late Chancellor of the University of Michigan, should remain idle when they could, at the head of universities, do so much good. He said he had intended writing to Mr. Tappan to ask that both these scholars should at once be placed at the head of scientific institutions. Both Prof. Henry and Dr. Tappan were once connected with the New York University. Dr. Henry, on account of ill health, was compelled to resign, and Dr. Tappan was Chancellor of the University of Michigan, which he resigned on account of a difficulty with some of the Regents. The University lost by his resignation as it was a popular. Dr. Tappan is a member of the Institute of France.

Winans & Brothers, of Baltimore, have taken a very large contract with the Russian Government for building cars and locomotives. It will be remembered that they were the builders of the Moscow and St. Petersburg railroad.

Two young men, calling themselves sons of Ex-President Tyler, are at school at Carissake, in the Duchy of Baden.

Mr. Von Benst, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Saxony, gave a grand ball on the 15th of December, in honor of the King's birthday. Gen. McClellan was present with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Marcy, and, it is said, the General was the lion of the evening. The United States Consul, Mr. Campbell, was also invited and was present.

A GOOD SIGN.—The following, which we take from the *Tribune's* dispatch, does not show a very bad state of feeling between leading men of different views at Washington: "Gen. Grant called upon Senator Sumner last Saturday, and had a long conversation with him on the subject of keeping a garrison in the South, and the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau, proposed by Mr. Trumbull's bill."

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Gen. Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee, recently addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, asking for information concerning the amount that would probably be required to equalize the bounties of all volunteers during the rebellion. The Secretary replied by inclosing reports from the Provost Marshal General and the Paymaster General, which reveal some very startling statistics. Gen. Fry, after careful investigation, reports that 1,722,690 enlisted men have received bounties, as follows:

1,156,588 at $100 each	$115,686,800
10,606 at $200 each	2,121,200
396,709 at $300 each	119,012,700
158,509 at $400 each	63,402,800
1,722,690	$300,233,500

The number of enlisted men who have received no bounties is 1,738,572. To pay each soldier or his representative enough to bring his bounty up to $400, the largest bounty paid by the General Government, will require $684,197,300. And to pay each soldier such highest bounty in proportion to the time of his service, will require $651,392,960. After reverting to these alarming figures, Gen Fry adds: "I will take the liberty of reminding the Secretary of War that the foregoing inquiries and answers relate only to the expenditures that would result from an attempt to equalize the bounties of the General Government, and if this object were attained, even at the enormous cost shown above, it would be but a partial advance toward equalizing all the bounties, Government, State and local, which have been paid to men for enlisting during the rebellion. The subject of requiring the General Government to assume all the bounties paid is respectfully discussed, and I affirmatively decided, the present attempt to equalize Government bounties, if carried out, would establish a precedent for a further equalization at the expense of the Government of all bounties, and this at a cost probably thousands of millions, instead of hundreds of millions. I feel justified in saying that in either attempt to equalize, but a small fraction of the money will ever reach the soldiers for whom it is intended."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Republican members of Congress are beginning to feel encouraged that the knotty subject of reconstruction will be settled without any serious difference between the executive and law-making power, and without any sacrifice of principle by the great Union party of Congress. The Reconstruction Committee hold frequent sessions, and will probe the matter to the bottom to ascertain the true condition of the South, and in their report will furnish a valuable fund of information upon the condition and opinions of the people of that section, obtained from trustworthy sources. It is a fact creditable to the President, that while he has candidly expressed his own views, he carefully refrains from any attempt to influence by his powerful patronage the deliberations of Congress upon this important subject. The statement that he has threatened to turn out of office all opponents to his policy is incorrect.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The enemies of Secretary Stanton are trying to get him out of the Cabinet, but they do not meet with much success yet. Every few days dispatches are sent off to the effect that he is about to retire. The last time the story was that the President and the Secretary had quarrelled about the troops in Virginia—the former wanted them all immediately discharged, and the Secretary insisted that it was necessary to retain them. The *Intelligencer* gave currency to this rumor; even more than that—declared squarely that it was a fact. A prominent member of the House, who was a little nervous over the rumors, went to Mr. Stanton this morning and ascertained that there was no foundation whatever for these stories. They came from the brains of men who hate the Secretary, and not from the President, who has not yet succeeded so low as to peddle out his secrets to his political enemies.

FOR PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS

Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For pure Drugs and Medicines
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For a good Sponge, fine or coarse,
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For the best Indigo
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
The finest Perfumery in the city is at
McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For all Drugs, Patent Medicines, Pure Liquors, Toilet Articles or Perfumery go to the store that has the largest stock and finest assortment, that is

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S,
Drug Store, No. 85 Market street,
Corner Diamond, near Fifth.

ja9

CERTIFICATES

Are received every day referring to the wonderful efficacy of FLEMING'S AGUE MIXTURE, after all other medicines had failed. Call and try it, and if a single bottle does not stop the shakes and chills, the money will be refunded in all cases. Cut this out and ask for

Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure,

Sold only
Sold only
Sold only
Sold only

At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.,
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.,
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.,
Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh.

ja18

BOQUETS, from McKain's Greenhouses,

furnished daily, at the Jewelry Store of J. R. McFADDEN & CO. No. 98 Market st., Pittsburgh. Having removed our Greenhouses to Woods Run convenient to the terminus of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Short Railroad and the Woods' Run Station on the P. F. W. & C. Railroad, we are now prepared to furnish Boquets, Wreaths, Cut Flowers, and Baskets of Flowers; also, neat Pot Plants and Hanging Baskets for window decoration. ja16-6t

THE SECOND SESSION OF

PROF. R. S. ROBB'S
(formerly Wakeham's) Select School will commence MONDAY, February 5th, 1866.
School Room on the East Common, Allegheny.
ja15 3m

Greenbacks

ARE GOOD.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. ja31-1y

STEAM GUAGES, &c,

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors, Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage. Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI,
my3-1y-M,W,SAT Agent for the above. 112 Third st.

20,000 HOOP POLES for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
ja17 12 Smithfield street.

100 BBLS. NEW CORN MEAL in store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
ja17 12 Smithfield street.

Greenbacks

ARE GOOD.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS,

Bacon Sides and Shoulders;
Tierce and Keg Lard;
25,000 lbs new Dried Peaches; halves and quarters; in store and for sale by
COOK, BROS. & CO.,
ja17 12 Smithfield street.

WINES.

10 cases Claret;
20 cases qts and pts Green Seal Champagne;
20 baskets qts and pts Heidsieck do;
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec5 corner Liberty and Irwin street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the Contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital will be held at the Old Hospital Building, in the Ninth ward, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at which time there will be an election of Managers. JOHN A. HARPER,
ja15-1t Secretary.

USEFUL AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.—CATLIN & FRESSE'S improved FIRE AND WATER PROOF CEMENT.

The best preparation yet discovered for Repairing broken articles, such as Glass, China, Crockery, Alabaster, Pearls, Ivory, Furniture, Leather, Marble, &c.
J. C. MATTERN, Druggist,
ja18-3meod Smithfield and Third sts., Pittsburgh.

Greenbacks

ARE GOOD.

DR. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,

Having returned to Allegheny city to resume the practice of Medicine, respectfully offers his professional services to his old friends and the community generally. Office, till the 1st of April, at George A. Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Robinson and Beacock streets. ja18-1w

FOR SALE—

THE STOCK AND INTERESTS
Of one of the best Millinery and Cloak establishments in Allegheny city, as the proprietor is about to quit business. Address Lock Box No. 134, Allegheny P. O. ja14-2w

TO LET—
A LOT OF GROUND,

Above Smithfield street, running through from First to Second street, 53 feet wide by 163 feet through. This Lot is very eligible for a GOOD SMALL BRASS FOUNDRY, or any manufacturing business requiring considerable room. Possession given June 1, 1866. Apply to
ja15-1f LYON, STORR & CO.

FOR RENT—

A large BOARDING HOUSE, situated near the Soho Iron Works, on the Monongahela river. The House is of brick, has been built about six months, is finished in the best manner, and has accommodations for over forty boarders. A Tavern License and the necessary Bar Fixtures go with it. For further particulars inquire of G. A. BANNANTINE.
ja15-1w On the premises.

Greenbacks

ARE GOOD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership existing between Samuel Allcott and Arthur Belk, under the name of Allcott & Belk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Allcott having purchased the Pile Shop on Duquesne way. Samuel Allcott will settle all business pertaining to the late firm.
SAMUEL ALLCOTT,
ARTHUR A. BELK.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1866.

SAMUEL ALLCOTT,

MANUFACTURER OF
Files and Rasps,
Corner Barker's alley and Duquesne way, near St. Clair street Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Every description of Files and Rasps recut in a superior manner, and on reasonable terms. ja18-1t

OLMSTED'S
Water Proof Leather Preserver,

A preparation of Professor Olmsted, of Yale College
For sale wholesale and retail by
GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.,
71 Wood street.
And by Shoe Dealers generally.

Prof. Olmsted says. I believe it to be superior to any article ever used for guarding the feet in bad weather, and affording protection against the numerous and often fatal diseases resulting from such exposure.
ja18-6t

Greenbacks

ARE GOOD.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE TICKETS ORDER DIVISION CERTIFICATION BONDS—Holders are hereby notified that the Interest Coupons on the above Bonds, due February 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation and delivery, at the First National Bank, Pittsburgh. JOHN H. PAGE, Jr.,
ja13-3t Treasurer.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Having changed our trade from Wholesale to Retail, we shall offer for sale a fine lot of CAN OYSTERS at 81 10 per can; Half Cans 35 cents.
R. M. BREEN & CO.,
ja11-2t No. 2 Sixth street.

LIME STONE FOR SALE.

On line of Steubenville Railway at Mansfield, in any QUANTITY, EITHER BY THE TON OR ACRE, and with or without the surface. Also, 35 acres of Coal For terms, &c., inquire of M. B. BROWN, on the premises or at
NO. 121 LIBERTY STREET.
ja14-6t

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE

In Temperanceville, adjoining Glass Works. The Lot is 240 feet front on the Planet ad., and runs back to the Sawmill Run Coal Railway. For terms, &c., inquire of ROBERT WOODS, Esq., Fourth street, or
M. B. BROWN,
ja13-6t No. 121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Greenbacks

ARE GOOD.

PRICES MARKED DOWN!

We are closing out our
WINTER GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
preparatory to taking stock. Bargains can be had in

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel, Wool or Merino;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
WOOLEN SCARFS, MUFFLERS and NUBIAS;
HAND-MADE ZEPHYR ARTICLES;
WOOLEN GAITERS and MITTENS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses,

F. H. EATON,
ja18-cod 17 FIFTH STREET.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, or supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times hereinafter mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer of the District, or his authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The time of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 15th day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 6,000 gallons of colza, or lard oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the party receiving same charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure winter-strained oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz: a specific gravity, burning, the amount of sediment, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless thoroughly pure in regard to bodying and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer, at Boston Mass.

The cask must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to law. Each cask of sperm oil must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or

The Daily Commercial

IN MEMORY OF DILL A. SMITH, J.R

From onward in the path of life
We scarce may linger here to weep,
Press forward to the daily strife
Then while our tears run deep.
The old, old grief—soon time the sun
Shines on every one.

The old, old grief! So fair, so young
No words have said, no song has sung
Such grace—as his. The sun is dim,
Its wistful light shines down on him
Shrouded beneath the whiter snow,
Dead—and ah! we loved him so.

A bitter world, we him would weep,
But yet we cannot make him dead:
This death is but a sadder sleep.
Of eyes I love, O fair young head,
Of real one lost! Still, in the clay
We loved him so—but yesterday.

Oh! one longing, eager gaze
Into life's world so fair to see,
One eager look, his summer days
Longed to their golden close—and he
Upon the threshold of his years
His burden laid of hopes and fears.

Oh old, old grief! How old a grief!
Our sorrow seems so yet so neat!
It seems almost beyond belief
That he is gone and we are here.
His cap lies there, his book half read;
We cannot, cannot make him dead.

Speed, time, your flight and bear us on!
Be cannot stop, but we may rise,
To wing our flight where he has gone
Beyond our grief, our sight.
Press onward, for the path he trod
Shall lead us also up to God.

PITTSBURGH, January 17, 1866. E. J. A.

BURIED ALIVE.

Is it true that sometimes "coming events cast their shadows before?" Is it true that at times he mighty unknown of the future vaguely impresses itself upon the present? I think so. I not, how do we account for the presence of good or vil that so strongly elevates us with hope or depresses us with fear?—that throws over our spirits the serenity of a placid lake, or the wild gitations of a stormy sea?

From my earliest recollection I had always been afraid of being buried alive. I do not remember that the fear of death had ever troubled me—only the fear of entering the grave while et a living man, and becoming conscious of it hen too late. Of all the horrors which the mind can conjure up, this, to me, always seemed the most dreadful, and the fear of it fastened itself upon me with all the power of a haunting spectre; and it became one of the deep concerns I my life to guard against it. At twenty-two ears of age I ordered my coffin and purchased y tomb. The coffin was so constructed that a ving person, closed up in it, could touch certain springs and throw it all apart; and the omb was contrived with proper ventilation, nd provided with blankets and a key inside, o that in case of life returning after burial, I uld secure myself against a deadly chill and eedily find my way out.

Why had I this fear to lead me to these preautions, unless the coming reality had cast its hadow upon me? My monomania, as many rmed it, was known to all my friends, every ne of whom had been separately charged to me me positively dead before burial. But what re precautions taken against fate? I was omined to be buried alive after all.

At the time I speak of I was twenty-seven ars of age, and living in my native place—an inland city. Urgent business called me to Boston, where I had only one acquaintance, a very ar friend, who often invited me to come and ake him a long visit. Unfortunately he was this time out of town, and expected to be absent several days; but his family insisted pon my making their house my home ring my stay in the city, and would not, in ct, permit me to go elsewhere. On the third y I had finished my business, and, as it was e last of the week, I decided to remain over o or three days longer, and I should, perhaps, a night or my friend before leaving.

On the following morning I was found dead in y bed—at least, it was so reported; and the ongest evidence I have against it is the fact at I am living now. The people of the house, course, were much excited and alarmed—ir physician was called in, and afterwards e coroner. It was at length decided to put me a coffin, and place me in a church vault until return of my friends, which, of course, ve my body conveyed to my native place for terment.

Thus it is seen that all my precautions availed e nothing; for, abroad, almost among strangs, I had taken on the semblance of death, and d been coffined and entombed in the ordinary y.

I returned to consciousness in the night, in e vault of the church. Of course, I knew not en where I was. My first sensation was one strange pressure and confinement. I fan- ed, as in a dream, that I had been seized for a ime; a shirt jacket was put upon me, and then ced into a narrow cell. This idea did not ng hold its place. As my mind grew clearer, began to recall what had happened during the st week—leaving home, going to Boston, nsacting my business, and so on. I remem- ered being at my friend's house, and of decid- g to remain longer than I first intended, hop- g for his return before my departure. All is gradually became clear, along with the last esent evening I had spent with his family. t then came a blank. What had happened ince? And where was I now? I attempted to , and found myself shut up in some narrow ace that scarcely allowed of any movement whatever. How did I get there? What did it mean?

Suddenly, my old life-long fear returned upon e with a new terror that no language can exss. Perhaps the dread horror of years had ome, and I had been buried alive at last! The ught was so appalling, that for some mo- nts I remained paralyzed. Then I seemed thered into one great agony, which sent th the most wild and piercing shrieks of de- air that ever issued from mortal lips.

res, it was a truth! My foreboding had ended e reality, and I was on the least of a cof- , if not a grave! With another shriek I turn- in my narrow home gathered in my strength, it were, and threw it out from me with what med the bursting power of a giant. There me a slight crack; my prison seemed slightly expand, and I fancied I felt a change of air, ested a moment, prayed God to help me, and eated the effort with even greater power. re was no resisting this! The coffin lid was ed under with a crash, and my limbs and dy were free in the awful darkness which en- oped me—the rayless darkness of a tomb!

n considering this wonderful feat, it should be me in mind that none of my strength had n exhausted by sickness, and that, besides g naturally a very strong, powerful man, r physical powers were perhaps doubled and bled by my fear and despair.

was free now to breathe the damp, deleteri- s air of what I believed to be a vault or a nb; but I confess my terror was scarcely less ed at the thought of having thus extended limits of my habitation; for after all I might be able to escape from this horrible place—if t not, it would only be a prolongation of ngonies of life and death. Fortunately I had n confined in my own garments, and it was a son of the year when I could not suffer from d, so that the question of life without escape s reduced to two points—suffocation from lair, or starvation. If I could escape the t, I knew there were several days of life yet ore me, and perhaps the time would be long ough with unremitted toil, for me to dig my out, like a convict from his prison.

The first thing for me to ascertain was the dis- ance of my sepulchre. Whether it was day night I could not then tell, for I could see thing whatever—not even my hand when I d it close up before my eyes. Everything t be done by feeling; and though shudder- with horror at the thought of what I might cover, I knew that delay could avail me thing, and I resolved to set about the work ore me. I rose up in my narrow cell, and elled hands above my head, but they came in ntact with nothing. I felt out on either side, touched no object. I put them down below coffin, and found it rested on a slab that supported some distance above the ground, ould not tell how much. I got out of the ll carefully, standing down my feet they touched a solid bank, and then wly and cautiously began to grope around vault. I soon touched the wall on one side, carefully felt of the stones. I found them, reward I should, large, solid, hewn, and evi- ently put together with cement. There seemed le hope of my ever finding my way through m. I followed the wall along till I came to a of coffins, one upon the other, reaching up nigh as my head. They had evidently been re a long time; and I fancied, from the slimy mess I mildewed and decayed. After pass- these, I came to another pile of coffins, not high as the first, but every bit as decayed. In ing from these, my feet slipped, I fell ast them, and the shock threw me down h a crash, burst open, and the bones rolled with a phosphorescent glare, lighting up the kness, and looking like so many orbs of

I staggered back with an involuntary yell horror—the thing was so sudden and the tacle so awful!

y reason returned in a moment, and ugh my nervous system had received a ck that for a long time kept me weak and bling, yet I saw at once how much I had ained by the accident, since by this means found a thin view of the channel house ich had become my prison, if not my grave, vault was not large, but contained quite a mber of coffins, and I knew it was now now my own, which led me to believe that it seldom been used of late years, except per- s as a place of temporary deposit. If there a large light to see by—the phosphorescence of d men's bones, and what would make every- ng into consideration—my return to con- sness, the horrible suspicions, certainties, discoveries, which followed in appalling ces- ion, I am even now compelled to wonder how as possible for me to keep my senses, and ine my efforts to escape with the coolness d.

soon found the door of the vault. It was a den one, and several much decayed on the ide, like the coffins I have mentioned. I d it with trembling diligence—almost des- ately! It was fastened on the other side- bably secured by heavy iron bolts. O for the of an axe for one half hour! I would will- ly have given for it all I was worth in the ld. I struck against the door with my fist, threw my body heavily against it but only discover its massive solidity, and to know t without some implement to work with, my efforts to escape would be worse than n—that I might as well sit down and wait appointed time.

ut perhaps some tool might be found in the lt, left there by mistake! some hatchet, mmer, pick, spade, crowbar—something! I arched every where, as well as I could by the ht, (hastily light, but found only two things) I could possibly use—a large spike-nail and ible-stone weighing over a pound. O, how stons did even these seem! Nay, almost ever ched his gold and diamonds with such in- se and heartfelt joy as I did these possible s to the living world.

ere was a portion of the door so decayed, t, with the use of the nail and the stone, I ieved I could work a hole through large ugh perhaps to admit my arm; and as this e was near where the bolt, if a single one, ld, naturally be, I had great hope I might ible to reach and slide it back. With this k I commenced at once, with all the energy man in my situation, and for hours I labor- unremittingly—hammering, prying, and get- f of splinter by splinter, till at last I found uld pass my arm through the aperture. O t wild emotions of hope and fear filled me n! I trembled from head to foot, my respira- became gasping and difficult, large beads perspiration seemed to start from every pore , sinking down on my knees, I prayed God, ave mercy on me, and resolve me to the ld of life. Then I arose slowly, thrust my through the aperture, and felt around for bolt. My hand touched it. With trembling erness I worked it back; and then the heavy r came slowly open, harshly grating on its y hinges. O, Heaven! What a moment was t! Perhaps I was about to be delivered from awful sepulchre! The very thought was overpowering joy, which my nervous system, ng wrought up to the most intense excite- t, could not bear, and I fainted, and fell in foot of the stairs which led upwards from charnel-vault.

hen consciousness and strength again re- ned to me, I went slowly and trembligly up stairs, dim, and narrow stairs, till I came to flag that shut in the whole. On my power raise this depended everything! Life was ew it—death below it! I put my shoulder inst it, and pressed upwards with all my ght. Gracious Heavens! the flag would move! s loosened! I uttered a wild, piercing shriek, I fell back in despair, the most wretched be- in existence. I had forgotten, for one of the y many steps, in an agony of mind that it soon have deprived my burning, throb- brain of reason, that I had closed upon ve me. What! Human life above and I to doomed to death in a sepulchre? No, no- ver! never! Leaning on my feet with the e determination and strength of a mad- n, and, again putting my shoulder to the e, sent it upward with a force that turned it r with a crash. Fresh air and light burst in on me! I saw I was beneath the roof of a rch and, leaping upward from the pit, I lef forth my joy.

was an early hour in the morning, and the ton had come into the church to put out in ngs for night. Seeing me spring upward from tomb with such an appalling yell, he in- stantly fled, with a shriek of terror. He soon returned, however, with half-a-dozen excited spectators, and found me on my knees, giving thanks to God for my wonderful deliverance.

I scarcely need add that my friend's family were astonished beyond measure to see me back among them, a living man. The next day I had the pleasure of taking my friend himself by the hand, and giving him an account of my death, burial, and resurrection. As had been arranged, he went home with my body, but not with my corpse. Since then I have never traveled alone, for fear of again being buried alive. The doctors, after a wise consultation, pronounced mine a rather singular case of catalepsy.

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD.

DRY GOODS.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,

92 Market Street,

WILL SELL

For $6 75 CLOAKS worth.....$10 00.
For $10 00 CLOAKS worth.....$15 00
For $12 50 CLOAKS worth.....$18 00
For $15 00 CLOAKS worth.....$22 00
For $20 00 CLOAKS worth.....$25 00

POPLINS, Silk and Wool, at 62½c, been selling at $1 12½.

DRESS GOODS, 37½c, cheap at 62½c.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, 75c, sold elsewhere at $1 25.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 12½, cheap at $3 50.

ALL SILKS greatly reduced,

PANT STUFFS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS SHAWLS, all great bargains. dec18

WINTER GOODS AT

LOW PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Canton Flannel Drawers.
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers,
Shetland Shirts and Drawers,

AND OTHER

WINTER UNDERWEAR

Have been MARKED DOWN IN PRICE. A full assortment of

WINTER GLOVES AND STOCKINGS,

AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.

All WINTER GOODS will be offered at BARGAINS during this month at Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

Ja10

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second Street,

Have in store and are receiving a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices, and consisting in part, of the following articles, viz:

200 bags Prime to Choice Coffee;
50 hhds Cuba Sugar;
25 hhds Porto Rico Sugar;
50 bbls Crushed and Granulated Sugar;
100 do A. and B. Coffee Sugar;
50 do C. Yellow Sugar;
60 do Boston Syrup;
125 do Lovering's Syrup;
40 do Dutch & Edgar Syrup;
30 do XXX Golden Syrup;
125 do Porto Rico Molasses;
50 do New Orleans Molasses;
30 do Sorghum;
150 hf chests green, Black and Japan Teas;
75 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco;
50 qr. and hf bbls Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.

A full stock of Chewing Tobacco of the best and most popular brands.

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METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break, or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

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Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. ja15

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SHETLAND VESTS AND DRAWERS,
MERINO AND SHAKER SOCKS,
NECK TIES, RICH SCARFS AND STOCKS,
MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS,
SKATING, DRIVING AND STREET GLOVES,

And other Furnishing Goods, just opened at

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Made in the Fall of 1860, from grapes raised by A. Meswords, of Bridgeport, Ohio. Invalids requiring a stimulant, or even dyspeptics, might try it.

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SODA ASH,

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PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.

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1,000 bush Potatoes;
4 bbls Roll Butter;
4 " Fresh Eggs;
50 sacks Onions;
100 bbls Onions;
40 kegs Lard;
50 dressed Hogs;

Received on consignment and for sale at 297 LIBERTY STREET. ja12

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50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, just received and for sale by

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Martha.....Matilda Heron.

Act I.—THE GROCERY.
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Act III.—HOUSE OF THE DRUNKARD.
Act IV.—THE REFORMATION.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Saturday afternoon. Frank Drew as Topsy.

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ON

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Last night but two of the great Comedian,

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Who will appear as Topsy in the great moral drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

THURSDAY EVENING, January 18th, will be presented the great moral drama written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, entitled

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Topsy.....Mr. Frank Drew.
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In consequence of the great length of the drama there will be no other piece.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Saturday afternoon. Frank Drew as Topsy.

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Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and

TEETH.

Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to satisfy every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and VULCANITE. Also, the common Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "blow work."

Persons desiring this kind of work can get a better article for $4 to $6, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."

Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price from $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.

Having been in active practice for ten years, I thoroughly tested and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,

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COAL LAND

FOR SALE,

A tract of COAL LAND on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, twelve miles from the city, abutting on the railroad, and presenting unusually great facilities for mining and shipping, will be sold at a reasonable price. The quality of the Coal is inferior to none in this vicinity. From 100 to 375 acres will be sold. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,

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GUARDIANS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers will offer at public vendue, free of dower, on the premises, at 1 P. M., on the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866,

Two hundred and fifteen (215) acres of land, situated in Ohio township, Allegheny county, Ohio, and about forty miles southwest of Salem, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. There are on the premises a good two story frame house, cheese house, cow house, large barn, and various other out buildings. Also, a good apple orchard and other fruit trees, several never-failing springs of never-failing water. About 30 acres of timber land, and the balance cleared and in a high state of cultivation, said farm is in good repair, and located in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the soil adapted for either farming or grazing. The foregoing described premises belonging to the heirs of JOSEPH G. THOMAS, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money down, and the balance in four equal annual payments, drawing interest, and secured by mortgage on the premises. JOSEPH FAWCETT,

ALLAN BOYLE,

Guardians.

SALEM, OHIO, January 8th, 1866. ja8-2w

FARM FOR SALE—

In Patton township, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, one mile from Monroeville, and five miles from Central Railroad, containing forty acres, on which is erected a two story frame house, frame stable, granary, corn crib, and other out buildings, a young orchard of different kinds of fruit, twenty acres of it coal; place in good order, convenient to churches and schools. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of N. Nelson & Edmundson, Attorneys at Law 114 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber. J. G. McDOWELL, on the premises. ja9-3t

FOR SALE.—A Three Story Brick House, on Liberty street, near the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Lot 50 feet front by 100 feet deep.

For terms and price, inquire of MELLON SR THERES COAL OFFICE, at the Connellsville Railroad Depot, or

J. S. STRICKLER,

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FOR SALE.

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE,

Of six rooms, No 182 Locock street, Allegheny, together with a good two story House on Ewing alley. This property is three minutes walk from the bridge, and has cellars in time of the highest floods. Inquire of

J. WRIGHT,

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FOR SALE—

Three Desirable Building Lots,

On Pennsylvania avenue, near the toll gate. Each lot 20 by 116 feet to an alley.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

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ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY

FOR SALE.

Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet every well has proved a success, also, interests in other wells in producing, or in process of boring. Address

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ja10-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE—

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg 11 acres, 136 perches of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. Also, a new two story frame house, No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

ja15-1t JAMES S. KING.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I offer for sale the desirable property on which I now reside, on Second Ward, Allegheny City, consisting of a lot of Ground (on Second Ward,) fronting 30 feet on Canal and Federal streets, and extending 174 feet deep to a substantial and well finished BRICK MANSION, containing eight (8) rooms, with hall and closets, with two story Brick Back Building. Wash House and Bath House, and other conveniences. Brick Stable and Carriage House, &c., &c. The main building is finished in with coarse, half and a half of plastering each side, with folding doors, marble mantels, fancy grates, water fixings and heating furnace. Fancy iron Fence in front, with spacious yards, grape vines and shade trees throughout. This cheerful and desirable residence (in first-rate finish, and repair) will be sold separate, or if desired, the adjoining CORNER LOT will be sold with it, fronting 60 feet on Canal and 125 feet on Chestnut street. Title indisputable, without incumbrance and terms easy. W. R. COPELAND.

ja5-tf

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Jan5-tf Controller's office, City Hall, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and Nevada Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. Also, Brick House of six rooms, and Brick Stable, situated on North Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of

NELSON & EDMONDSON,

dec21-tf Attorneys at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, viz: Lot No. 24 in O'Hara's plan of Pittsburgh extended, situate in the Third and Fourth Wards, and Grant streets, in the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., having a front of 24 feet on Third street, and extending back towards Fourth street, preserving the same width of 24 feet, and on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house. For further particulars inquire of ARCHIBALD McINTYRE,

dec28-2tawsd No. 101 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A desirable Lot of Ground, situated on South avenue, Allegheny, fronting 40 feet by 280 feet deep, running back to Rebecca street, on which is erected a new Brick House of seven rooms and Kitchen. Houses fronting on Rebecca street, First ward. For particulars inquire at

JOHN DUDDY'S,

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3000 ACRES VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—A home and farm wherever a man can make an independent fortune, for a few hundred dollars, within the reach of everybody. Rich soil, plenty of timber, near a good market. Oil developements near the lands are progressing with good prospects.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

Real Estate,

First. All that piece of ground, corner of Pride and Colwell streets, Sixth Ward, being 90 feet front on Pride street, and 60 feet on Colwell street, on which are erected four (4) two story brick dwelling houses, each containing five rooms and cellar. Also, one brick stable, which could easily be converted into one or two dwelling houses. If this property is not sold before 15th January, 1866, it will be for rent. Possession given April 1st, 1866.

Second. Two lots, each 20 by 90 feet, fronting on Colwell street, and adjoining the above; on which is erected a

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North Liberty, Pa.....JAMES DRIVITT
New Scottsville, Pa.....A. JOHNSON
New Waterford, Ohio.....J. BRAE
Noblestown, Pa.....J. P. HUGHES
Oil City, Pa. & Co.....D. H. J. MCCLINTOCK
Poland, Ohio.....RUFUS PARKER.
Penna. R. R.....W. W. RILEY
P. & C. R. R.....I. M. NEWCOMER
Pennsylvania R. R.....JNO. HUGO
Pulaski, Pa.....JOHN WELCH
Punxsutawney, Pa.....J. R. REES
Perrysville, Ohio.....
Princeton, Pa.....C. R. JOHNSON
Parker's Landing.....J. M. KENNEDY
P. & C. R. R.....J. W. BLACKBURN
Pittsburg, Pa.....N. A. HANNA
Rural Ridge, Pa.....WILLIAM PORTER
Sharpsburg, Pa.....JOHN WRAY
Sewickley, Pa.....JOHN WRAY
Sharon, Pa.....C. M. RICE
Sharon, Ohio.....ISAAC T. OUTCHY
Sharpsville, Pa.....C. M. RICE
Steubenville, Ohio.....G. H. JOHNSON
Smicksburg, Pa.....W. N. SIMS
Steubenville & Ind.....S. GLENDENNING & SON
Smith's Ferry, Pa.....J. L. JOHNSON
Spring Dale, Pa.....J. HENDERSON
Talley Cavey, Pa.....R. MCDONALD
Uniontown, Pa.....H. SHAFFER
Upper Middletown, Pa.....JAMES NICKLE
Youghiogheny.....A. A. FULTON
Wellsville, Ohio.....GEORGE A. IMBRIE & CO.
Washington, Pa.....BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO.
Waynesburg, Pa.....GEO. S. JEFFERY.
Wooster, Ohio.....BONAWITZ & CARR.
West Newton, Pa.....
Wheeling, W. Va.....W. P. MCKELVEY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Day Express.....	2:30 a m	Mail..... 1:30 a m
Altoona Accm'd.....	8:00 a m	Fast Line..... 12:40 p m
Pitts. & Erie Mail..	8:30 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail.. 12:35 p m
Mail & Accom.....	10:30 a m	Baltimore Express.. 1:25 p m
Philadelphia Express..	2:35 p m	Philadelphia Express.. 2:35 p m
Fast Line.....	10:45 p m	Day Express..... 8:40 p m
Johnstown Accm.	4:15 p m	1st Wall Station.... 6:25 a m
1st Wall Station....	6:30 a m	2d " .... 8:30 a m
2d "	10:45 a m	3d " .... 1:50 p m
3d "	6:00 p m	Penn Accom. No. 1.. 7:30 a m
Penn Accom. No. 2	10:30 p m	Penn " " 3	6:25 a m
Penn " " 2..	10:30 p m	Altoona Accom. and Emigrant.....	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express.....	2:30 a m	Express..... 2:30 a m
Mail.....	8:00 "	Mail..... 3:15 p m
Express.....	2:30 p m	Express..... 12:55 a m
Steub. Accomm....	4:00 "	Steub. Accomm.. 10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express.....	2:50 a m	Express..... 1:50 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Express..... 3:10 p m
Express.....	2:45 p m	Express..... 6:00 p m
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail..... 9:00 p m
Chic. & Cantle & Erie..	6:30 p m	Chic. & Cantle & Erie.. 8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m., and 6:30 p. m.; Rochester, 9:05 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express.....	2:50 a m	Express..... 11:15 a m
Express.....	2:30 p m	Express..... 3:30 p m
Mail.....	6:00 a m	Mail..... 9:30 a m
		Departs Arrives.
Express for Wheeling....		2:30 p m 11:15 a m
" " "		3:05 p m 3:30 p m
Mail, " "		6:00 a m 9:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail.....	7:15 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express..... 10:05 a m
1st McKeesport.....	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.... 6:50 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d " .... 2:05 p m
1st Braddock's.....	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's..... 6:30 a m
2d "	4:10 p m	2d " .... 8:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.
Mail.....	6:45 a. m.	Mail..... 11:30 a. m.
Express.....	3:00 p. m.	Mail..... 6:10 p. m.
Accommodation	1:40 p. m.	Accommodation 9:00 p. m.

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday.....	11 A. M.....	Bayard.
Wednesday.....	11 A. M.....	Forest City.
Thursday.....	11 A. M.....	Bayard.
Saturday.....	11 A. M.....	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday.....	4 P. M.....	Emma Graham.
Saturday.....	4 P. M.....	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning.....	8 A. M.	Evening..... 4 P. M.

MCKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily.....	2 P. M..... James Rees

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD.

House Furnishing Emporium

AT No. 124 WOOD STREET,

(Five doors above Fifth street, south side,)

You will find all or nearly all you can ask for or think of, pertaining to

THOROUGH HOUSE FURNISHING,

such as

METAL GOODS,

Stoves, Grates, Fenders, Coal Tongs, Coal Scuttles, Coal Shovels, Brass Coal Hods, Gas Stoves, Fire Irons and Stands.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Hatchets, Hammers, Cleavers, Carvers and Forks, Cook Forks, Cook Knives, and Steels.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Communion Sets, Wine Sets, Plated Urns, Napkin Rings, Plated Mugs, Butter Dishes, Fruit Baskets, Butter Knives, Plated Cups, Plated Ladles, Plated Knives, Plated Forks, Plated Nut Picks, Plated Nut Crackers, Plated Call Bells, Plated Tea Bells, Plated Pickle Forks, Plated Spoons.

SHEET IRON WARE.

Stove Pipe, Ash Pans, Bake Pans, Frying Pans.

WOODEN WARE.

Ironing Tables, Ladders, Steps, Washing Benches, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Clothes Handles, Mop Sticks, Clothes Pins, Spades, Spades, Scoops, Chafing Dishes, Bread Boxes, Cake Boxes, Cracker Boxes, Cheese Boxes, Lunch Boxes, Knife Boxes, Pail and Coal Churns, Butter Bowls, Book Shelves, Walnut Brackets, Breast Boards, Vest Boards, Shirt Boards, Sleeve Boards, Shirt Bosoms, Stocking Frames, Towel Racks, Clothes Horses.

BRITTANIA WARE.

Tea Trays, Waiters, Tea Castors, Dinner Castors, Tea Sets, Water Pitchers, Coffee Urns, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Soup Spoons, Cups, Candlesticks, Pocket Flasks, Ladles

WILLOW WARE.

Clothes Baskets, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Fancy Baskets, Flower Baskets, Traveling Baskets, Traveling Flasks, Spoons.

WIRE GOODS.

Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Squirrel Cages, Mouse Cages, Fenders, Brass Wire Sieves, Silver Wire Sieves, Sieves, Common Sieves, Coal Sieves, Flour Screens, Skewers, Toasting Forks, Egg Whip, Rat Traps, Mice Traps, Corn Poppers, Wire Guards.

BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c.

Bath Brushes, Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Nail Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Crumb Brushes, Horse Brushes, Carriage Brushes, Hearth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Shaving Mugs, Shaving Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Duster Brushes, Split Brooms, Corn Brooms, Whisk Brooms, Mops.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Jewel Caskets, Glove Boxes, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Crimping Scissors, Toilet Ware, Ladies' Fine Dressing Cases, Gents' Fine Dressing Cases, Glove Stretchers, Sponges, Shaving Apparatus, Combs.

LAMPS, &c.

Stable Lanterns, Dark Lanterns, Police Lanterns, Pocket Lanterns, Miners' Lamps, House Lamps, Wax Tapers.

NOVELTY, VARIETY & UTILITY.

Cork Scales, Counter Scales, Balances, Boot Jacks, Foot Scrapers, Joint Hooks, Clothes Line Hooks, Clothes Hooks, Wardrobe Hooks, Nails and Spikes, Dumb Bells, Quarts, Cork Screws, Gimlets.

HOUSE KEEPER GOODS.

Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Wine Coolers, Filters, Ice Pitchers, Ale and Beer Coolers, Bread and Cake Boxes, Dough Troughs, Ice Cream Freezers.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Grind Stones, Whet Stones, Silver Soap, Silver Sand Wire Work, Chimney Cages, Gauze Wire, Sifting Cloths, Ladies' Satchels, Gents' Satchels, Door Mats, Table Mats, Bed Cords, Trunk Straps, Shoulder Straps, Hand Trucks, Sad Irons, Tinners' Snips, Shears, Pinking Irons, Table Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops, Pocket Knives, Pen Knives, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Combs, Horn Combs, Buffalo Combs, Shell Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Dressing Combs, Fine Combs, Coarse Combs, Pocket Rules, Pocket Compasses, Spectacles, Violin Strings, Violin Bows, Violin Cases, Violin Bridges, Violin Pegs, Violin Rosin, Violin Tail Pieces, Violin Mutes, Violin Screws, Violin Nuts, Violin Fingerboards, Violin Keys, Violin Tuning Forks, Violin Heads, Violin Linings, Violin Backs, Violin Sides, Violin Bellies, Violin Necks, Violin Scrolls, Violin Purfling, Violin Glue Pots, Violin Cases, Violin Boxes, Violin Handles, Violin Rosin Boxes, Violin Tail Pieces, Violin Pegs, Violin Nuts, Violin Screws